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FRANK A. MUNSEY.

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1907.

"Do It Now."

If Congress—that is, the upper branch thereof—desires to court popularity by a process which will in nowise justify criticism on the ground that it is demagogical, it can do so by hustling along and getting its business closed out before March 4, so that there will be no excuse for an extra session.

The Dominican treaty can just as well be ratified before as after March 4. Its ratification before that date would be a satisfaction to the President, the public, and especially to that very large and worthy section of the community that has got exceedingly tired of reading about the subject.

Do it now!

Why Not Settle It?

This Panama canal indecision is rather exasperating to those who would like to see some certainty about the manner in which the work is to be done. It is a species of vacillation not quite characteristic of the Administration.

The latest reason attributed for the delay is said to be the determination of Engineer Stevens to have the United States build the "big ditch" itself, while the President and Secretary Taft prefer the contract system. Indeed, matters are said to have reached such a pitch that if one of the bids for canal construction is accepted, it will mean that the Administration has determined to dispense with Mr. Stevens as the director of the canal construction.

With these differences of opinion the American public has little concern. It does not care very much about the "honor" which Mr. Stevens wishes to be his alone. It simply demands that a settled policy be adopted for the digging of the canal and that the work proceed without any more of the bickering and lack of determination that has thus far distinguished it. Wallace; Shonts; Stevens—nobody has yet succeeded in even making more than a start. We do not assume to place the responsibility for this; we merely repeat that the citizens of the nation are desirous of a new deal.

Protect Engineers.

Another death of a locomotive engineer at the throttle, which was caused by some obstacle striking his head as he leaned out of the cab window, has been recorded. This time it was Engineer Joseph Toms, of the Congressional Limited on the Pennsylvania road. Only through the bravery of the fireman was the express prevented from dashing into North Philadelphia at frightful speed.

A great many engineers have met instant death in this terrible manner while looking from their cab windows for signals. It is absolutely necessary for engineers at times to lean far out of their cab windows on the watch for signals at curves and other places. The person or persons responsible for the obstructions that have from time to time killed engineers while they were doing their duty and protecting the lives of their passengers by leaning from the cab windows should be dealt with exactly the same as the men who mistake signals, leave open switches, wreck trains or do other things that cause the loss of lives on railroad trains.

While in most instances only the engineers have lost their lives, the entire trainload is endangered. The most rigid investigations always conducted by the railroads should be followed by the severest of penalties for causing death, to be imposed by the law.

A Manifest Injustice.

About fifty local high school teachers are now suffering from an injustice which the Senate subcommittee considering the current District appropriation act can and ought to correct this session. They are the instructors in cooking, sewing, millinery, drawing, physical culture, and music; and they represent for the girl students, and some of the boys, precisely that phase of public education in which the President and Congress have manifested the greatest interest.

Under the provisions of the present school law, high school teachers generally serve at a minimum of \$1,000 a year and are advanced at the rate of \$100 a year for eight

years, with a maximum, through promotion from class to class, of \$2,100. But these special teachers begin at \$800, not \$1,000; they are advanced at the rate of \$30 a year, not \$100; and they can attain to only \$1,350, not \$2,100.

Yet these instructors are undoubtedly high school teachers. They give all their time to the high schools, have specially prepared for high school work, and until the new bill, was passed were not differentiated in any way from their associates. They are even now set apart only as to salary. That their fellows deserve the pay open to them is beyond all question. The way to correct the injustice is not to touch them. It is, instead, to advance the special teachers to an equal standing.

The Milking Machine.

Certain thoughtless people who seem to imagine themselves moved by sentiment, but who in fact are animated by crass, gross, lamentable ignorance, are assuming to be grieved that the Department of Agriculture has found a mechanical milker which it is able to approve. They bewail the passage of the milkmaid, for whom they explain that a clock-work device is to be substituted that will not be half so pretty and nice.

These people never saw a milkmaid outside a pastel or a wash drawing. They don't know that a milkmaid is a boy of twelve years or more, who was yanked out of bed by his dad at about 3:30 a. m., dressed in a room where the water in the pitcher was frozen, grumbled his way out to the barn, took a kick or two at bossy's slats, and then got busy to tease the milk out of her, the while making plans to run away from home and become a brakeman or a pirate or a captain of industry.

These folks who don't believe in the mechanical milker should know that milking by hand, with chilblained fingers, has been responsible for more crime, more wrecked homes, more treason and stratagems, more deep-seated, ineradicable rdsanthropy, more dissatisfaction with our institutions, more desertion of the farm and overcrowding of the cities, more strain on popular government, more incitement to anarchy and sedition, than any other one cause. Milking by hand has meant the difference between an idyll and a nightmare to the boy who lived in the country. It has made him hate his father, despise all living things, throw the teacher out of the school house, and ultimately desert the simple, honest, honorable life of the farm to become a corporation lawyer, or a Senator, or something else equally discreditable.

Knowing some of these things from frost-bitten experience, we are firmly and frankly for the mechanical milker. We hail it as one of the greatest social benefactions of the generation. We know what it is going to do for this great country, and for the annual output of butter and cheese. The languishing condition of these industries has long been occasion for concern. The cow product of the country is now only a few billions, and really ought to be several more. The mechanical milker means that it will be. The mechanical milker means more to the real Son of the Soil than would the realization of the rosiest promises of all the party platforms in a close election.

New Primary Laws.

The determination of the people to get closer to the management of their politics is manifested on all hands. In many States the Legislatures are considering primary election legislation, and in most of those where it has been made an issue something will be accomplished this winter.

Southern States have led the North in this reform; and the Western and Middle Western States, in turn, are leading the East. The South has some excellent primary laws, while the far Western Commonwealth of Oregon has, perhaps, carried the primary idea farther than any other State, effectively reducing the election of Senators to the basis of a popular vote.

In the Legislatures of Michigan, Ohio, Iowa, Nebraska, both the Dakotas, and many other States, this problem is commanding the attention of the Legislatures. It is true that no ideal primary has been yet devised; but the State-wide plan of simultaneous pollings for all parties is gaining ground because the tests that have been made of it have shown it on the whole most satisfactory.

Wisconsin has done away entirely with the State convention. This idea is not becoming popular. The State convention is a social occasion, in most States, that will be appreciated only in case it shall pass away. It has utilities, among which is the opportunity for men to meet and become personally acquainted with one another. It has likewise its disadvantages, the possibility of manipulation being the most serious.

The most likely solution of the

primary problem will leave the conventions—State, county, district, and city—but limit their functions to carrying out the mandate of the people, as expressed by vote at primary elections.

Lots of time is being wasted on inquiries as to what the country shall do with Mr. Roosevelt after the end of his term, and meanwhile the much more important question of what Mr. Roosevelt will do to the country is being inexcusably neglected.

Jersey City has a blind poetess, eighty-six years old. Living in Jersey City, it is quite likely that her blindness made possible the development of the poetic gift.

The United States now makes more automobiles than any other country, which explains why we are getting to be such an almighty spy lot on our feet.

Iowa has been so busy making reform laws this winter that its justly celebrated idea has been kidnapped by some folks down in Massachusetts, and there is reason to believe they may succeed in domesticating it.

Stories of trouble for the Fairbanks movement may be set down, for the present at least, as entirely erroneous. The January thaw was rather debilitating, but February has thus far been cool, bracing and altogether satisfactory.

The difference between Governor Durbin and the other folks who drop in from Indiana now and then is merely that Durbin said it right out loud.

There is some reason to believe that if Harry Thaw hadn't been ruined by being too well provided for, he might have been a very creditable sort of member of society.

The twelve luckiest men in the country probably don't even realize their good fortune. They are the jurors who are not permitted to read what the papers say about it.

The public is now asked to place its trust in the new anti-trust coal trust, which will not trust.

AMAVI.

I loved, and in the morning sky
A magic castle upward grew!
Cloud-haunted turrets pointed high
Forever to the dreamy blue.
Bright fountains leaping through and through
The golden sunshine; on the air
Gay banners streaming—never drew
Painter or poet scene more fair.

And in that castle I would live,
And in that castle I would die;
And there, in curtained bowers would
I give
Heart-whispering sighs for sigh;
There, when but one sweet fate was
Nigh.
The hours should lightly move along,
And ripple, as they gleamed by,
Like stanzas of an antique song.

O foolish heart! O young romance
That faded with the noontide sun!
Alas, for gentle dalliance,
For life's welcome never won!
O, for a season dead and gone!
A wizard time, which then did seem
Only a prelude, leading on
To sweeter portions of the dream.

She died—no more my orange flowers—
No longer in the morning sky
That magic castle lifts its towers,
Which shone, awhile, so lustreously,
Torn are the banners, and the dry
Twe silver fountains in its halls
But the dream sea, with endless sigh,
Moans round and o'er the crumbled walls.

Let the winds blow! Let the white surge
Ever among those ruins wall!
Its moaning is a welcome dirge
For wishes that could not avail.
Let the winds blow! A fiercer gale
Is with within me! What may quell
That sudden tempest? I must sail!
Whither, O whither, can I tell?
—Edmund Clarence Steadman.

MANY DANGEROUS DERELICTS
IN AMERICAN WATERS

Even if our merchant marine is languishing we still seem able to lead the world in derelicts. The great proportion of them are American vessels abandoned in American waters. Few are reported west of the sixtieth degree of longitude or south of the Bahamas. The latest report is that the derelict, last month alone no fewer than seven of these menaces afloat off the coast. The latest was one of the New England coast, two off the coast of the Carolinas, one off the Virginia and Florida coasts, and one still farther out at sea.

Lumber laden derelicts are the most troublesome. It takes them a long time to sink. One such reported in the early '90s drifted over several thousand miles in 50 days. She was sighted thirty-eight times during that period, showing that she was frequently putting herself in the way of hurried ocean travel.—Boston Transcript.

CHINESE STUDENTS' ALLOWANCE

Owing to the frequent complaints sent to Peking by the Chinese ministers in the various capitals of Europe and America concerning the irregularity of the grants to government-supported Chinese students abroad, and as the recommendation of Sir Chen-tung Liang, C. K. M. G., the Chinese minister to the United States for a uniform allowance to these students, the Chinese government has, after due investigation into the matter, drawn up rules fixing the fees, including maintenance, and all students in England, \$400 a year; in the United States, \$300 a year. Students in the preparatory schools will receive four-fifths of the above grants.—Chinese Times.

AMERICA DISCOVERED AGAIN.

Until a few years ago one might have supposed on glancing at British newspapers that the United States was tucked away in an old corner of the world, whence a few lines by cable and a few paragraphs by mail would suffice to give their readers all the news that was worth getting. And so it was, until the international concern vast commercial and financial interests mutually bind the countries to each other in a business war, the social intercourse between Great Britain and the United States is great, and 150,000 Americans—without number—are annually visitors to England and the continent. There has been a journalistic awakening to these and kindred facts, and English newspapers of late years have been giving special attention to American affairs.—New York Herald.

FEWER LEMONS BEING HANDED.

It seems to be a solemn fact that a certain popular expression is hurting the lemon trade. Whereas there was formerly no more hesitation about asking for a lemon than for any other kind of fruit, people are now only giving vernacular now pass on and buy some other variety. At least so say some of the dealers. Something ought to be done to relieve the lemon business and coincidentally furnish us with something fresh in slang.—Boston Herald.

ARTIFICIAL EAR DRUMS.

Ear drums made of thin leaves of silver are being used in the Russian military hospitals for diseases of the ear, to replace defective organs.

AUTOS HARMING ROADS
BY STIRRING UP DUST

Director Page, of Agricultural Department, Experimenting
With a View to Remedying Serious
Conditions.

Automobiles are destroying the roads of the country. So declares Logan F. Page, director of public roads of the Department of Agriculture. So far the department has, according to Mr. Page, been unable to find anything that will remedy, temporarily or permanently, the destruction which the rubber-tired vehicles are working.

Mr. Page says the problem is a most serious one, and that it is the best and most expensive roads that are suffering more from the automobiles than those which are cared for to a low degree. The road-making experts of the bureau are making continual experiments in an effort to remedy the evil which is termed "raveling," and which promises, if not soon mended, to destroy some of the most beautiful roads in Washington and other cities. Various kinds of oils have been used, and crude tar and other materials have also been used, but so far, Mr. Page asserts, these have not been satisfactory.

Director Page said to the committee that iron-tired vehicles do not harm the roads, but, on the contrary, do much to improve them. This is accounted for in the fact that the iron-tired wheels wear off the fine dust covering, grind

it in, with the result that it resolves itself into cement, and helps to harden the road. Instead of wearing off the dust in this way, the automobiles scatter what has already been worn off, and the roadbed soon becomes loose and "raveling." The motor cars go at a high rate of speed, and the increasing use of these machines is working vast havoc with the roads.

In addressing the committee, Mr. Page said: "One of the most difficult problems which road builders have to meet now is due to the greatly increased automobile traffic on the roads. It is affecting the states which have spent the most money on their roads, because they have the greatest number of automobiles on them. With an ideally constructed stone road there is just enough wear, or, in other words, the qualities of the rock should be so adjusted to the traffic to which it is subjected that just enough dust is worn off to cement the large fragments of stone together."

"The automobile does not wear off any dust. The dust which is being taken away the original binder, and that derived from iron-tired vehicles and that over, that is washed off and blown off, and the surface loosens the surface of the road."

The department has concluded that if the roads are to be improved and the good roads maintained, the surface must be treated with some material to keep the dust down and cement it so that it will form a sliding for the roadbed.

CLERK RAPS SERENO PAYNE
FOR ATTITUDE ON SALARIES

Declares That Civil Service Examinations for Promotions Are Out of the Question for All to Receive Increase.

To the Editor of The Washington Times:—Having read with much interest the article in your paper headed thus: "Most Clerks Paid Enough," and supposed to be the well-digested and long-thought-over remarks from one great statesman hailing from New York, would say it is fortunate that Congress is near adjourning, or many of our law-makers would have brain fever or nervous prostration from wrestling with just such tasks as the Hon. Sereno Payne has put upon himself. He need not investigate very far into the merit or justness of a raise in about two-thirds of the clerks' salaries—that is, if he is looking to reward merit; but merit is a word long since consigned to the graveyard of lost hope. The poorly paid clerks do the general work of the departments, and efficiently, too.

Mr. Payne also says "the clerks can be promoted and our statesmen cannot." Ah, if that was only true it would remove half the bitterness felt and endured by the under-clerk, but Congress has made a little law to the effect that these same clerks could not be promoted or transferred without taking a

civil service examination, which so many find not able to do. They are good clerks, punctual, faithful and efficient, but many have been out of school twenty years, and the examination, which has no bearing on their work than that it has on digging the Panama canal, is too hard for them, under certain circumstances.

If our lawmakers could observe some of the clerks who are widows and mothers with families to support and educate, trying to struggle along on \$10 and \$50 per month, and keep up a little appearance, which her indomitable will and pride demand, and also live honestly and virtuously, we doubt if they would not throw up their hands and cry quits.

By one stroke of the pen our law-makers will receive an increase in salaries which will give them a monthly income amounting to a year's salary of a third of the "Paid Enough Clerks" and \$25 to spare. Will our friends feel on the adjournment of the last session of the Fifty-first Congress, that they have made a good thing, won fame and glory, and return home to bank in the sunshine of their labors and enjoy this extra \$2,500, or will they refuse to accept the extra salary, and return it to the Treasury for a more judicious distribution?—A. CLERK.

Washington, Feb. 11, 1907.

RIVER MIXES UP
STATE BOUNDARIES
ENDS LOVE DREAM

The Missouri Cutting Up
High Jinks With Iowa
and Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 11.—The Missouri river has been making trouble again, and as a result the Iowa and Nebraska Legislatures are being asked to appoint a commission to negotiate a swap of land, so that the river may again be the actual boundary line between the States.

Schoolchildren are taught that Iowa is bounded on the west by the Missouri river. The maps bear out this statement, but the maps makers have not been on the ground lately.

If they had been, they would have discovered that in the last year the Missouri has been busy adding some of the State of Iowa to its west bank and a part of the State of Nebraska to its east bank.

Every few years the river forsakes a part of its old channel and seeks a new one.

Four years ago Nebraska and South Dakota had to do a lot of reconstructing of the State line, and Nebraska lost several hundred acres and some fifty farms, but it came near getting the city of Yankton in return.

A little time ago the Federal Supreme Court gave a question of jurisdiction over an island in the river opposite Nebraska county, Neb.

The river cut off a section of the county and made an island of it, placing it close to the State of Missouri line.

The newly made islanders protested against being so suddenly transformed into Missourians, and persist yet in voting in Nebraska.

MAJ. HARMAN PASSES AWAY
IN GUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR

Friends in this city of Major John A. Harman, U. S. A., resigned, have received cable advice announcing his death in Guayaquil, Ecuador, Saturday. Major Harman was a son of Col. A. W. Harman, of Staunton, Va., who was conspicuous for bravery in the Confederate army. Major Harman graduated from West Point in 1887, and was a first lieutenant in the Sixth cavalry, at the battle of San Juan. For bravery there he was promoted to major and chief ordnance officer of volunteers. He resigned his commission in 1890 to become chief engineer of the Guayaquil and Quito railway, and later was made general manager, which position he has since held. He was a member of the Army and Navy Club, and well known in this city.

FORMER SENATOR GROSSCUP
JAMESTOWN LOAN DISBURSER

Former Senator J. Fred Grosscup, of West Virginia, will disburse the \$1,000,000 loan of the Government to the Jamestown Exposition Company, having been selected by the Treasury Department as its disbursing officer at the exposition.

GAME OF PINOCCHLE
ENDS LOVE DREAM

Girl Takes Poison When
Sweetheart Refused to
Quit Play.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Harry Clack wanted to play pinocchle with his friend Manny O'Brien, but Miss Agnes Kern, his seventeen-year-old sweetheart, thought it would be far better for Harry to chat with her in the front parlor. When Harry ignored the invitation Agnes threw a milk bottle at Manny, and told him it was time to go home. Harry slapped his fiancée, and she is a prisoner in Bellevue, charged with having attempted suicide, while Harry will be arraigned as a suspicious person in the Yorkville police court.

Clack boards with Mrs. Kern and her daughter, Agnes, at 49 Third avenue. When he, as described, slapped the girl began to cry and ran out of the room to a neighbor's house, where she got a bottle of chloroform liniment and returning to where the men were playing pinocchle, drained it.

O'Brien found Policeman Shiffer, who turned in a call for an ambulance, and Dr. Cudaback responded from Bellevue, where the girl was taken. She will recover.

SHE G. V. SHELTON
AT HIS REQUEST

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 11.—Gov. Sheldon is defendant in a suit filed here by attorney-general Thompson in which the State demands \$20,000 from the governor for the time they occupied the mansion for the rent of the executive mansion for one month.

The governor holds that the constitution provides that the salary of the governor shall be \$25,000 a year and no perquisites, and that as he has taken a stand that all laws must be enforced it would be inconsistent for him to occupy the State house rent free. The suit is brought at his own request. It is understood to be Governor Sheldon's desire that the State sell the mansion, which is estimated to be worth \$40,000.

Former Governors Mickey, Savage, and Dietrich may be asked to pay rent for the time they occupied the mansion if the State wins the present suit.

NOT CONTROLLED BY A TRIST.

In connection with the slight flurry of feeling roused by the Swettenham letter to Admiral Davis a remark made by the late Lord Charles Beresford is recalled. The popular British admiral was addressing the New York Chamber of Commerce at a time when "jingoism" were in evidence on both sides of the Atlantic. His lordship dismissed the matter with a sentence or two, saying pathetically: "No nation has a monopoly of fools."

FRIENDS AND OPPONENTS
OF PROHIBITION LINE UP

Anti-Saloon Workers in Mass
Meeting Indorse the Web-
ber Bill.

Representative A. R. Webber of Ohio, author of the prohibition bill now before Congress to abolish the saloons in the District of Columbia, was the principal speaker yesterday at the rally held in the Belasco Theater by the allied and associated churches and temperance organizations of the city.

The Rev. Carl Deane, pastor of Hamilton Methodist Episcopal Church, presided. He introduced Representative Webber as "the Lochinvar who has come out of the West to save our city from its iniquity." When the champion of prohibition advanced to the front of the stage he was greeted with a storm of applause.

In the course of his address he said that the present liquor law of the District of Columbia was an abomination and force, and that by its operation the people are being robbed. He read reports from jail, workhouse, and asylum officials of that District that went to show that nine-tenths of the crime and insanity of Washington is due to the saloon.

"I will show you," said Mr. Webber, "how much more it costs to support these institutions than you receive in revenue from the saloonkeepers. Your jail cost you \$9,250 last year, your workhouse over \$50,000, your asylum over \$250,000, your police force over \$800,000, and your courts nearly \$600,000. This you received last year less than \$500,000 in liquor revenue. With this the citizens of the District pay annually to saloons over \$2,000,000. Your drink bill, therefore, is approximately \$2,500,000 a year."

"Never will you have a clean city," he continued, "until every saloon in the District is brushed out as if by a broom."

The other speakers were the Rev. F. D. Power, Chaplain Couden, of the House; Dr. Shinn, of New Orleans, and the Rev. C. F. Winbigler.

Personal Liberty League
Protests Vigorously Against
Proposed Legislation.

More than 2,000 enthusiastic and earnest men and women crowded the main auditorium of the Masonic Temple last night to participate in the mass meeting of the Personal Liberty League, to protest against the passage of the Webber prohibition bill.

Simon Wolf presided and opened the fight in a vigorous attack on the prohibitionists. He declared that "wherever prohibition has been tried it has failed miserably, that the abolition of the saloon is responsible for the outbreak at Brownsville, and the total abolition of liquor from the Capital will mean the sight of crimes as great as that. The keynote of all the speeches was that prohibition is 'an attempt to abridge the rights of the people of the District of Columbia by robbing them of an ill-advised, undesired, and ruinous prohibitory liquor law.'

The other speakers were Mrs. Phoebe Cousins, the woman suffragist; Samuel De Nedrey, secretary of the Central Labor Union; Rabbi Abram Simon, Rabbi Loeb, Charles W. Darr, and J. W. Mitchell.

Each of the speakers made strong arguments for the principles of personal liberty, which they asserted the prohibition bill of Congressman Webber sought to deprive people of Washington of. They were earnest and what they said was received with close attention.

The meeting was a representative one, and the fact that two ministers of the gospel, a representative of the Central Labor Union, and a representative of the liquor men's rights gave to the mass meeting weight and importance as a factor in the rift between the Prohibition Crusaders and the Personal Liberty League.

TEXAS A LAND OF PROMISE
WITH ALL KINDS OF WEALTH

Enthusiastic Arkansan Says Young Men Can Easily Out-
Astor Astor If They Figure Out the Combination Right.

"There is no excuse for a young man to remain poor when he can come to Texas and get rich by the application of a little energy and industry," said L. P. Featherstone, of Galveston, today. Mr. Featherstone was formerly from Arkansas, and was a member of the House in the Fifty-first Congress. After serving one term he removed to Texas, settling in Galveston, where he became interested in railroading, and built the Gulf and Interstate railroad, of which he is now president.

"Texas is not only the richest State in natural resources in the Union, but in Galveston, in a few short years, will be the greatest export city in the country," said President Featherstone. "At this moment," he continued, "she is the second export city in the United States. Just opposite Galveston is Bolivia Port, which, in a way, is a town of export that materially adds to the advantages of Galveston. As a city of export Galveston is 1,500 miles, by the Panama canal, nearer the Orient. True, the canal is not yet built, but when the work once gets fairly started the dirt will fly, especially if the suggestion of Senator Curtis of Kansas comes to pass and President Roosevelt takes personal charge of the undertaking when his term of office expires.

Week's Exports, \$10,000,000.
"Today we are exporting more than three million bales of cotton. One week last fall the value of exports from Galveston exceeded \$10,000,000. The terri-

tory drained by Galveston is richer and more prolific than the port of the Empire City.
"But it is not alone in the export trade that Texas is rich; her agricultural lands are today the best investment to be had in the country. In many instances land in Texas has increased in value 400 per cent within a decade. And it is not alone farm land that has increased in value, but the city lands have trebled in the last five or six years. Texas is enjoying a marked degree of prosperity and much of the prosperity has come from the liberal advertising of the railroad in the State and the liberal rates to immigrants. But Texas has not one-half the railroad mileage of her population and growing business.

Everything in Texas.
"It is no exaggeration to say that you might build a Trojan wall around the Lone Star State, and we could, and do, produce the raw material for anything from a pair of breeches to a battleship. And we can also produce the finished product. We have every shade and degree of climate to be found in the United States. If the capitalists of the East only knew it they would invest their surplus money in Texas land and in a few years they would be as rich as the Astors of New York."

President Featherstone has been here for several weeks looking after some matters of interest to Texas before Congress. He is interested in the harbor bill. He says the money expended by the Government on the improvement of the country's waterways is returned to the country four-fold and is the most profitable investment made by Congress.

DIVORCE OFTEN;
FORCE OF HABIT
TO PAIR OF PIGS

CENTRAL CITY, Neb., Feb. 11.—So frequent has divorce entered into the Fagan household that it is no longer a subject of scandal, or even common among the friends or neighbors. Four times wed to the same man in three years, three decrees of divorce from him within that time, and one divorce suit now pending, is the record of Mrs. Patrick Fagan.

Three years ago the couple married. Three months of wedded bliss was enough, and Mrs. Fagan obtained a divorce. Three months later they made up and were married the second time.

A year later they quarreled, and another divorce followed. This time they were separated almost a month, but they made up and were married for the third time. After a Utopian marital regime of several weeks the domestic affairs of the Fagans were again torn with storms, and the usual divorce was applied for and obtained. Tranquility was again restored, and soon there was another wedding between the two.

Now there comes the appeal for the fourth divorce. There has been another quarrel. Both sides claim cruelty.

GERMAN ART DISPLAY
FOR NEW YORK CITY

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—An exposition for the display of German art in New York is being projected by German artists and supporters of art, and from present indications the plans will be carried out. October is the time agreed upon for holding the exposition, and Kaiser Wilhelm will be the chief patron. Leading German painters and sculptors have promised to exhibit their works.

NOT EXACTLY UNION WAGES.

In 1855 Miss Phelps, a philanthropic Englishwoman, introduced embroidery among the women of Madeira, as an employment which does not conflict with domestic duties. Today about 50,000 women are regularly employed in this work, at wages from 10 to 50 cents a day.

LEAVES PROPERTY
TO PAIR OF PIGS

LAKE AINSLEE, Cape Breton, Feb. 11.—Just to get even with his relatives, who he declared, had favored on him for years and derided him behind his back while waiting for him to die that they might inherit his life savings, Robert MacDonald bequeathed everything he owned to his two pigs. The estate amounts to about \$8,000, and every cent is to go to the porkers and their keepers.